

Rangoon

26 Judge Cotton departed

today on the steamer for
Madras & left me alone

He was a great language
acquirer & talked Macrass
and Hindostani to natives
& servants. He was forever
acquiring names, any

Burmese word which he
obtained the meaning of
he placed in his note book
& when I mentioned a few
Chinese names of animals
these went down in the same
book as well. The last night
I took dinner at Smith's at the
National Bank with him.

During the conversation they
told the remarkable story of
Copper, an Englishman captured by
some Burmese tribe & kept for
breeding. Purposed to raise the standard

of the tribe. The whole day was spent by me shopping, at five P.M., we had our usual downpour of rain.

27 The municipal Market on the Strand I. visited today but it was a poor fruit market I saw only one basket of durians & these gave out no offensive odor, an European tailor is making an evening suit for me of black broadcloth for 90 Rupees & a cotton buff suit for 30 Rupees which are prices quite as low as native tailors. Harry's cab fares are very low like a ride of $\frac{1}{4}$ hour is 6 annas, and an hour 1 Rupee. The hotel charges are only 9 Rupees a day including meals. Servants are cheap & numerous.

so that expenses are at least 50% less than in Europe a U.S.

Rangoon is a great rookery. From my room at the hotel I can be hailed daily by troops of these noisy birds. They sit on the roof tops and cornices opposite & watch intently for an opportunity to forage.

When tea things are brought into the room they sweep down thru the open window & steal toast, butter etc if no one is on guard. They are in appearance the same species as the rooks of Nam-ting River, & southern China in the low hills. Their note is a high pitched caw & very rasping.

25) Called on the acting vice American Consul, H.B. Osborn a dentist who is temporarily

holding the position. He was very hospitable & a warm admirer of Roosevelt. He told me that several good consuls had held the office but could not live on their salary of \$2000 a year as the social expenses were heavy here.

Osborn has lived in Rangoon 6 yrs & in India 5, (Calcutta, Margherita, Bombay, Madras). He is a graduate of Univ. Penn. At sunset we visited with the bigwigs at the social club of Rangoon. Many women were here as well as men in the gardens & verandas. I met several majors, and the censor.

29 Visited the boat club with Osborn & took dinner with Smith of the National Bank. Smith is a bachelor of 46 yrs & English and has scotched who lives with

My brother steward in
conversation about the audience
of the arts told me
that they could see only in
one eye, the other having been
knocked out and who was
angered by the violence
when the ranks had packed in
a wound in the breast of
a fair maiden & torn
by commanding his
horse

Smith. The absence of
young European women in
India seems to cause most
men to remain bachelors
there.

30) This morning I motored
out to Christopher's house &
had a half hour with him &
his trophies. He is the chief
local sportsman & has
many trophies in his
house. He had 4 perfect
tiger skulls on one of his
walls. One was a large &
17 inches in length, all of it
he himself killed. He had
2 skulls of Sumatran 2
horned Rhinos which he
had killed here but no one
else has found any. Today killed
in a dense forest in a remote
spot. There is no law protecting

Rhinos altho they are
nearly or quite extinct. The
one horned Rhino is unknown
here. He has the record
buffalo head in horn & spread
some very fine bison heads.
One animal stood 8 feet at the
hump or withers. He has
published a book on his per-
tences, Big Game Shooting in
Burma. At noon I embarked
on the Bharat for Calcutta.
We had a full list in the
1st cabin, chiefly army
Officers in khaki uniforms.
Only one woman, a Eurasian is
in the first class. The trip
down river was pleasant &
with overcast sky. At 4 P.M.
we passed out into the open
sea but found it quite smooth

July

① No land in sight or any vessel. Sea moderate but several passengers sea sick. The sky overcast with rain, storm lasting from noon until sunset. The officers aboard are all Indian army & on their way to Mesopotamia or India to Egypt by way of Karachi. My room mate friend, Hodges is booked for Egypt. He has theatrical taste this father is a leading playwright of London. One of the recent N.Y. successes is by his father. One of our entertainment travellers is Turnbull, a motor salesman who has seen much of China & the East.

② Weather & sea as yesterday. at 4 P.M. we reached the mouth of the Tigris which is here very wide, the banks appearing at ~~at~~ ^{some distance} distance very low

The river is a muddy red color. The banks or land is a verdant green growth bushes & small trees. It looks of small white terns with black caps followed us noseley up stream. At dusk we dropped anchor for the night some miles up the river. The navigation of the Hooghly is very difficult owing to the constantly shifting current.

③ Our progress up the river in the morning was past small steamers & boats anchored in the stream. On either side a hundred yards away or so more the low green banks covered by bushes & palm & trees with a small village occasionally breaking the scrub. At 11 Am. we reached Calcutta which looked quite grand with the great Maiden about Fort William in the foreground & tall city blocks & domes on the distance. The Bharata was

walked onto the Ghut a wharf slowly + just as we made fast a heavy storm broke + the rain descended steadily for an hour, I stuck to the ship for a time + then ~~made~~
~~took~~ a wild rush for a gharry + the St. Eastern Hotel. While I was ~~as~~ riding my time out the steamer 2 of our soldiers in the Indian Army engaged in a fist fight over nothing, a friendly probe with a stick in the hands of one an ex actor, thus we have civil war inside our own regiments. Some of the officers were leaving Calcutta at 8 P.M. + I saw them off at the station. One man had served 10 months in France + was invalided to India + enroute to Mesopotamia. None of them spoke at length on the ground but all were determined to root them out + conquer.

(4)

④ I spent the Independence Day visiting the Zoo with my newly acquired boy, a Mohammedan Bengali who has seen Europe as well as Asia. The Park is very prettily laid out with lakes, lawns & shade trees. Palms of several species were common objects, date, bethy, coco, etc., Great numbers of natives in families were seeing the animals. The women in their white robes are pretty & classical in gash. The children were happy, the smaller ones often quite nude. A guide book & map purchased at the entrance made the Park very accessible. A large number of tigers & leopards were in the park & one keeper exhibited a tiger bitten which you could stroke.

if backshes was forthcoming. One of the interesting ~~new~~ sights to me was the great colonies of fruit bats living in the open trees of the park. Hundreds were suspended from the trees in one corner of the park. The bats being ~~social~~ in habits, many hung in bright light & one dead or leafless tree was quite filled by bats much to my surprise, a few moved about & shifted their positions as we watched them. They have the same immunity to sunshine that Megaderma does in Africa.

Herds of Eld's deer & the Hog deer, and by the axis were seen in baobabs. Several pairs of Pandas were in exhibition. The gibbons

were very affectionate of
the keeper took ~~the~~ some
of them out of the cage which
clung to him affectionately.
One cage of large brown Baboons
or Sacred apes were standing
in size & very friendly.
Two African animals except
zebras & lions were seen
in the gardens. The keeper
in the rustic house went into
the snake pens & turned up
the cobras for us which lay
concealed beneath patches
of dry grass. It had already
been lifted up by the middle
of the body they stood erect
with spread hood & struck
at him. Those I ~~had~~ observed
narrowly shrank in fear
when the mouth was open
the fangs having been extracted
doubtless & this accounted for
the keepers fearlessness.

Some of the great gray
cranes with red necks
were dancing. The dance
was complicated & novel.
They walked straight with out-
spread wings first, then took
several high steps & whirled
about in a circle. The steps
of movements were like a
ballet.

⑤ At 10th Am. I took a
bullock ride to the Kalighat
temple, a hindu shrine on
the banks of a canal north
of the Maidan. Here I
saw great numbers of
hindus, ♂ & ♀ & children.
One of the common sacrifices
is beheading a goat, the
blood of which lies in pools
on the stone floor. At the
banks of the canal were many
men swimming bathing, a duty
performed before worship.

A sacred pool was seen on the place facing the temple. The waters are said to cause barren women to conceive & I saw several women bathing here. At another shrine I saw many women praying. At this ~~place~~ one was said to banish barrenness. On the return to the hotel we visited the municipal market. In a shop near by I purchased some emerald cut stones & small hair rings. Tiger rings, long ones, valued at 250 Rupees & leopards stones, named at 50 Rupees, quite as big as at home. The fruit section of the market contained many large mangoes, fine apples, bananas, pomegranates & grapes & pears from up country. ~~Mangos~~ Pomeloes & limes ~~were~~ & Jack fruit was

on sale but no decisions.
After dinner I took a carriage
drive to the Botanical Gardens
situated across the river south
of Howrah. There is only one
bridge passing over the
Hooghly to Howrah & this is
crossed crowded with ~~other~~
traffic. The gardens flank
the river and are very
spacious, 200 acres of level
land intersected by small
lakes & ponds, the whole is
a lawn with groups of trees
all labeled as to species.

One of the sights is a great
bamboo tree, a sort of forest
in itself. It has 565 aerial
roots, is 900 feet in spread of
crown, 53 feet in diameter of
trunk & 148 years old.

The only Officer of the Park
I found was the economic
curator who gave me

Tea + smoke of the park as
leath, Cichona bark or quinine
is one of their best products.

He also said that the coca
plant which produces cocaine
grows well in the gardens.

⑥ What has surprised me
greatly is that the English
language is suppressed or
not encouraged by the British
~~folks~~ as a means of communication
with natives, altho the
British have been here
more than 2 centuries the
gamy drivers & servants
generally understand
little or no English. Hindostan
is almost necessary in order
to travel or get about town.
The British have a ~~co~~ ^{treacherous}
fear of addressed to natives.
The idea being that the native
must be suppressed by every
means & kept servile.

at Hotel an odd custom
prevails of using a native
servant to take care of your room
& do personal service. The
result is the chamber boy
is eliminated at the hotel &
they have even eliminated
the push button which rings
him up altho the B. & R. is
a fine hotel. There is no
telephone service in the room.
At 9:30 P.M. I went to the
only play in town, a mixed affair
at the Empire Theater by the
Bandmanns who are apitizers
here. The audience was the
interesting feature. In the stalls
were men & women in evening
dress, the men in black chiefly as
at home & the women in
white or light evening gowns.
Most of the wives were large robust
English women, in good health &
cheerful. Scarcely a slender

woman or girl was to be seen in the theater. The audience was a transplanted England altho Calcutta has been a British possession for 2 centuries. The gallery contained Tommies in khaki uniform. A very few Europeans were in the stalls. The climate here is very moist & quite hot altho the clouds break the sun. Every day there are some showers. It is only cool number a hour. Drowsiness is everywhere & all leather & clothing becomes musty & smelly, frequently. The European resident here are in fair health but show little vivacity or energy.

7 The day was spent waiting for Harjeeling. At 4:30 P.M. I took the last Bengal Railway. There is only one train a day & this is an

express. This is the fastest train in India & averages 50 miles an hour. The ~~time~~ ^{the cars} is standard gauge & can so easily I had no idea we were travelling so fast until I asked fellow passengers. The country we travelled ~~then~~ was the ~~dead~~ level of the Ganges delta the road being bordered by flooded rice fields, the transplanting of the rice being just in progress. A short time after dark we crossed the newly completed bridge over the Ganges River which is more than a mile wide at this point. The landscape was swollen paddy fields relieved by occasional fields of jute & groves of date palms. & an occasional village. The train carried a dinner which we had dinner at 7:30. My fellow passengers were quite friendly, & I albatross.

The two younger men in my compartment were also bound for Darjeeling. At 10 P.M., we changed cars to a meter gauge line & to sleeping cars. It was raining at the time, I drew another companion an Irish tea-planter who was very hospitable & furnished whiskey & soda & information.

⑧ At 5 A.M. daylight resurrected us & we had a cup of tea at a station & then shaved & dressed. Another change of cars to the diminutive Darjeeling railway of 2 foot gauge was made at 6 A.M. at Siliguri Station. I again took chota bazaar (little breakfast) consisting of eggs, tea & fruit. Our train consisted of small toy cars & every small tho' powerful locomotive which puffed incessantly. We entered the forest soon after

Leaving the station but did not begin climbing for an hour. & then the line drove steadily up hill not following a stream valley. The turns made two complete loops both of about 100 feet diameter & so small that if both sides the both ends would meet.

Beyond the loops the road was carried upward by switch backs like those used in Penn. This is a unique road combining both loops & switch backs but of being without a single tunnel. The forest along the way was dense & of virgin appearance except where tea gardens on terraces made breaks in the landscape. The weather was a low mist which obscured our view except at intervals. The trees were of many species &

few were known to me.

I saw flocks of several species & higher up vultures & tree ferns but palms were scarce.

The large Bumboo was an abundant growth lower down.

As we approached Lhasa the gardens became more numerous & natives of a different type from Bengali made their appearance. They were robust & more filthy.

Clothing & arms in their noses & great brass disks for earings.

These were Nepalese & Britons. At Lhasa besides these there were many Tibetans, specially men with mohawks men here are Tibetans. Hsang-ling lies on a steep side hill the street following the contours of the hill & connected with steps like side streets. The 3rd rain prevailed during the afternoon of our first day.

9 I awoke ~~at~~ this morning
at 6 but there was no view
of the Kurchianga Range.
Clouds & mist covered
Darjeeling except at short
intervals, in one of which I
saw the base of the Kurchi-
anga range for a short
time. July is the rainiest
month of the year with an
average of 28 in does, the
total being about 100 or so.
November is one of the dryest
months. After breakfast I
visited the new Natural History
museum which is situated
in a park near the Gymkhana
Club. There were cases of mounted
birds with names, a few carvings
, many cases of butterflies &
moths & bird's eggs. The
place was new & well lighted
but no curator is attached or
is there any office or study collection

From the Museum I dropped down into the Botanical Garden which is immediately below. The gardens are beautifully arranged in well kept lawns. Most of the trees + shrubs to my gratification were Himalayan species & well labelled. Many of the familiar

Yunnan genera were represented Berberis, Hypericum, Colias etc. The curator was not in the office where I noticed a herbarium & several native assistants. The afternoon was rainy so that further sight seeing was not pleasant.

There are no visitors in Hsingchow or carriages either altho roads well metalled extend throughout the place altho all of them are in places

subject to heavy grades. However it ~~seems~~ appears that there is a local law prohibiting carriages & auto. Rickshaws, & sedan chairs or dandies are the only means of road transport.

(10) Hard rain was our lot today. I went ~~sleeping~~ with my Nepalese boy Tapu. Thoroughly wet, we descended the interface of Observation Hill to the Bhutia village which clings to the steep ridge. The houses were not typical native auto but roofed by flatter pieces of oil tins, etc. At one place was another Tibetan temple in charge of Lamas. Many prayer flags were flying in the court & whole series of revolving prayer wheels flanked the entrance. The Lamas started the

prayer wheels & also offered to take us thru the temple.

No view of the snow mts or even the nearby hills was obtained today.

(11) This morning at daylight the rain was falling heavily. I visited the collector of Botany at the Botanic Gardens. Two local naturalist are in the community but he said that several of the tea-planters were enthusiastic sportsmen & knew the surrounding country well.

At the present time he said no persons were allowed to enter Tibet but a few years ago permission could be obtained & he had been granted such favors by the Indian Govt. At

16 P.M. the fog & clouds lifted so we could see the nearby hills & valleys but the snow peaks remained hidden.

Three Tibetan rugs at 15 Rupees per
square yard. One was blue, another red & the third
olive in color. The fur shops
are well stocked here with skins
of snow leopards, tigers, red foxes,
leopards, Persian rugs &
cashmere rugs, & many ~~other~~
other carnivore skins. On the
street we met a wedding
procession, a Nepalese bridegroom
carried carried in a chair &
preceded by clamorous of
Chinese type making hideous
noises. Following the the
bride was not present, she
comes tomorrow with another
procession.

(13) This morning we beheld
the object of our pilgrimage,
Kanchenjunga & the snowy
range of the Himalayas. Daylight
broke misty but at
6:30 the snowy peaks began to
show thru rifts in the clouds

(12) This morning it was again raining at daylight so that the snowdrifts were hidden. At 8 AM however it cleared somewhat about the town & vistas of deep valleys below Observation hill could be seen. The landscape was flecked in places by floating white clouds & breaking mists of small snowdrifts which made a pretty view. The town of Darjeeling makes a charming sight with its red-roofed stone houses half hidden in the deep green of *Croplomaria* trees which line the town. There are only a ~~few~~ ^{few} others, a deep olive black green of trees, verdant green tea gardens, red roofs & buffy stone or white walled houses. Yesterday I bought

followed by several horsemen,
friends no doubt

Friday the 13th was our lucky
day notwithstanding ~~its~~ the
evil reputation of the day.

First snowy ~~to~~ ridges on Kinchinjanga appeared then most of the mountain except the extreme tip. Other peaks to the east show out for a few minutes & then were clouded over again. The sun shone brightly on the snow which glistened like burnished silver. Finally the very tip of Kinchinjanga came out & the large precipitous peak but to the east of Kinchinjanga known as Jamer is a striking mass ~~not~~ rising very abruptly great cliffs falling away from ~~its~~ snowy field at the summit. Kinchinjanga is a great mass the main ridge ~~resembling~~ a great semicircle enclosing an amphitheater of snow. A deep shadow hangs in this

on

Kinchisayang

ice

below

shadow
ice

shadow

ice

circle through the ridge or
peak with sharp contrast.
No glacier could be made out
the snows either being too
fresh covering all trace of ice
or else the distance (40 miles)
too great. The peaks & all
the mountains nearby are
very steep the ridge being
more lumpy & broken affairs with
great precipices & gullies
below. In some places
the cliffs are quite perpendicular
& black no snow being able
to lie on them. The play
of fleecy white clouds on
pinkish base of the mountain
was very picturesque. This
mountain is quite 6000 feet high
than the highest peaks I have

Wichenginga

Walter

36 miles, perhaps more
~~from one day~~ 3 days ride

new
way

seen in the Andes. The distance is so great however & there are so many peaks that the mountain does not impress you with its vast altitude. M. Everest is a difficult peak to get a view of ~~from~~ as it lies far away & only its extreme tip shows on the horizon so there is nothing in the least impressive about the view. This is the view from Tiger Hill 6 miles south of Darjeeling a much better view ~~at~~ can be obtained off the Sardaphas ^{→ a 3 days hard ride north west} of Darjeeling at an altitude of about 1200 feet (1193 ft.)

There is a Nak Bungalow here but this is so far out few people make the trip.

Dickenson a nerve wrecked
tall, business man & his wife
& a daughter of N. Y. went out to
Tiger Hill at 2 AM & down
the whole range including
Mak, Everest, Shivas were
shame for it was misty
at the time of starting. He
left today for Calcutta.

Kinchengunga was for ~~some~~ years the highest measured mountain in the world but is now second to Everest which is less than 1000 feet higher. The peaks which are seen on either side of Everest are lower than Kinchengunga.

(14) I had arranged to leave the hotel at 3 a.m. & walk to Tiger Hill if the weather was clear but rain continued all night & morning & dense mist hid the landscape. Birds are singularly few in species or numbers near the station & scarcely a bird note is heard. The plain colored Ning is the only common bird, a few black rooks are to be seen at times & some flycatchers or sunlets in the trees. I believe I have seen only some 4 species of birds here.

115

We had another day of
mist & rain without
any sight of the snowy Hindleys.
Yesterday afternoon I visited
the Gymkhana Club which
is the center of life here. Many
ladies & men came in for
tea & to enjoy the band
concert. There was also
some dancing numbers.

The club has a large
skating rink also. The library
is quite good & contains
many books on Indian travel
& sport. I met Mr. Mackay
the Secretary of the Club ~~but~~ he
was made an offer and with
me for Monday morning to
talk over shooting in the district.
He has shot deer, muntjac, black
bear & the rare clouded leopard
& slayeing. In the plains he

has done much for the big
butchering over 200 pigs I believe.

The bears here are very fierce
& one ~~one~~ which charged him
clawed him ~~badly~~ severely &
brought & arm which he held
it off with the barrel of his
smooth bore rifle. This bear
charged him on being hit by
his first shot coming down
hill with great speed.

At the Tea planters club where
I expected to meet some local
sportsmen I found only the
Secretary in the planters who
assembly on Sunday being
away on military drill. So
He, Mr. Tamm furnished me
with the names of sportsmen
living in Darjeeling.

⑯ I called on Mr. G. Keeney
an invalided sportsman who
has shot in India & Africa & has
many trophies in his house.

His wife who has hunted with him in B.E.A. asked me to lunch where I met her husband. He has shot in India on elephants during our tiger & has killed 100 in this way. His record of leopard has been 200 which is the largest in India. He has however shot no elephants or rhinoceros. At Nagaland he has bagged a very large bear a black (tricolour) of 650 lbs. weight in the flesh. He has kept very few of his early trophies but his African ^{buffalo} has been preserved by his wife. ~~He~~ The rifles he uses are chiefly 470 Holland - cordite & 350 Jeffry magnum which have never failed him.

I visited another sportsman also an invalid to an incurable sort of malignant rheumatism

brought or by fence. This man
is Mr. Bruce Conley a trapper.
He has a large series of heads &
mounted rings as well as
photographs of all his trophies.
He has a large number of
serow heads, the black sort
like the one shot at Teng-yuk.
He killed all of these by driving
still hunting being fruitless.
Many muntjac & a few
sambar were also in his
collection. In the Terai he
has shot tigers, leison & a
sloth bear, all of his shooting
has been done with the Winchester
401 automatic which has never
jammed with him & has shown
great shooting & killing
power. Goral are quite
rare here. Pigs are seldom shot
in the hills but are more plentiful
on the plains.

MacDonald told me
he was a rubber planter
from the Straits Settlements

⑯ Another foggy morning
with rain obscured the
landscape & the snow-range
I decided to leave & took
the train for Calcutta at
2 P.M. It was raining
softly at the time, &
my carriage was a Captain
~~R.~~ who I had met in the
hotel chansally, He seemed
to have quite a knowledge
of Botany but was on his way
to his regiment at Alberobed
after 3 weeks at Marghing.
When we reached Kurseong
at 4 P.M. where we took tea
the mist lifted & from then
downward we had a fine
view of the plains all the
way. The road ran past many
big gardens & then then

mountain forests. Some of the trees I recognized. At 4000 feet & below many pandanus & screw palm were met. A little lower were seen species of wild jack fruit, I noticed at 2000 feet many families of the carmine flowered shrub with horizontally opposite placed leaves first seen at 1500 feet near Hukhaw. There were also ~~pandanus~~ flowers no common in Yunnan. Tea graders continued down to 2000 feet. At 4000 feet I saw a group of 3 large brown Macaques sitting on a tree not 25 yds from the track.

From the raised 400 ft
you will see the plains
spread out like a map with
the Teesta River winding
thru the plain & the green
Terai forest which borders
the hills. Dotted & broken
spreading out in patches with
very few cultivated tracts.

⑯ Daylight dawned at
Santabar where we changed
to the broad gauge at 4:50 AM.
The trip thru the plains
was amid fields of jute &
rice in about equal propor-
tions. At 8 am, we crossed
the Sangu over ^{new} a steel bridge
a mile in length. The
river was muddy & swollen
but within its banks, a fleet
of the sharp ended Bengal canoes
some with square sails set

could be seen on the river
on either side of the bridge.
No steamers or ferry boats
were to be seen. The ride
was endlessly passing
rain squalls & by the
speed of the train rushing
4 miles an hour thru the
still calm air. Birds
were quite numerous in
the fields. I saw many
black drongos, plumed
rollers, white winged bitterns,
curlews & cormorants,
gray headed rooks, vultures,
etc. At 11:30 AM - we reached
Calcutta & took a taxi to
the St. Eastern Hotel. Here I
met Macdonald who I had
seen at Harjeeling. He is the
agent of the Manuf. Insurance
company of Canada. In the
evening we went to the Empire

It heated to see the Bandwari
company play 'The Girl in the
Taxi'. Before dinner we took
a ride in his Buick car
along the Maidan & stopped
at the Band concert. Later
at dusk we drove to Alipore
near the Zoo. On the way
back we met great
numbers of flying foxes
~~Pteropus~~ Pteropus.

They have a slow flight
about like that of gulls
& often associate in small
flocks. We saw them over
Opposite the hotel in the
city but they do not
hawk for insects but
apparently roost in the trees
of incunious house opposite the
Hotel.

Bengalis, some quite as black
skinned as any negro. The
men often have heavy ^{coarse} covering
of black hair on the chest &
however. Many of the
children were naked
& their parents only half
clad. The road follows
the Grand Trunk ~~the~~ or E. I. R.R.
& is a well macadamized
level road most of the
way. Much of the time
we went travelled at
35 miles an hour, after
leaving Burdwan we
continued onto ~~Bengal~~
which we reached at 2 a.m.
at 9 P.M. Here we stopped
in the Dak Bungalow. Our
distance from Calcutta
by road was 120 miles.
During the darkness we
met many night jars & the
roadway was low

⑯ I spent the day shopping & motoring about Calcutta

⑰ Macdonald took me up country in his Buick car for a few days insurance work. We got away at 12 o'clock but made slow progress getting out of Calcutta amid the bullock carts. The first 30 miles the road ran thru narrow lanes with trees & bushes on either side & goats, dogs & children in the streets wherever villages were to be seen. At 5 P.M. we reached Burdwan station & took tiffin in the station house. The road up this point extends thru the rice fields bordered by bamboos & other trees & a field of jute or hemp were often passed amidst the light green of the new rice. The village people were all

jackal, a small cat & a
mungoose crossed in front of
us. During the day we had
several little rain showers.

(21) At noon we left the daik
Bunglow & motored over
to Asansol, a larger station
on the railroad. Here we
took tiffin at 2 PM in the
station house & then made
camp in the daik bunglow.
The country here is rolling
~~the~~ slightly like our prairies
& the rice fields are terraced
to agree with the slope. The
chief industry here is coal
mining. The coal is bituminous
of good quality & not far below
the surface. There is also a
porous iron ore here litho bog
iron which is ruined. The collieries
are all managed by British, the

miners being Bengalis. We visited ~~one~~^{two} of the local clubs at 5 P.M., where the managers assemble to play games + chat. They were a typical lot of middle class British + their wives + some small children were also at the club. One man 74 yrs old was remarkable for his youthful appearance + demeanor. He played billiards here for 40 years but the climate has had no ~~aging~~ effect on him.

21 Sunday was spent calling on various Colliery managers near Asowol. Most of these men were married + living in spacious white stone or brick bungalows. They were

Angelo

Jharis manager, Smith who
asked us to stop with him
on the Rajahs estate. The Rajah
is immensely wealthy being
owner of the coal fields of the
district which he rents to
British companies for a percent
of the output. ~~He~~ The Rajah has
sprung from the lowest ~~caste~~
the sweepers but now lives
in a castle fitted with electric
+ modern conveniences. ~~He~~
also had a herd of elephants +
camels for display purposes.
From anywhere in the district
the sacred mtn. of Paravath
4000 feet altitude can be seen
some 20 miles distance. It is
a shrine of many temples +
the slopes are covered by a
primeval sacred forest. On the
summit are many temples + a
large drumgalan. The mtn has
the shape of Horus Sabuk A

all hospitable + offered us
food + drink invariably.

23 After breakfast we
packed our baggage + motored
over to ~~the~~ Jharia another
colliery district, the largest
of the region. Here we stopped
in a magnificent Bungalow
of Birla Co. built for colliery
managers. It cost some
Rs 25,000. It is of white
plaster on white +
electric lighted, + furnished
with fans. The rooms are
in units of 4 + opening to
a central dining room. At
midday we went to
the Jharia Club where we
met some mine managers
+ their wives.

24 We called on the Rajah of

25 In the afternoon we drove over with our baggage to Smiths house opposite the Raja's castle. There was in his compound a large pond with broad stone steps leading down to it where the women of the village came constantly to bathe & wash their many wardrobes. They bathed with their ^{to} ^{ga}s on & exposing only the shoulders & calves lips the Burmese ⁹⁵. The managers house was a heavy brick affair with plaster walls & flat brick & plaster roof of the usual style. It was fitted with electric fans & light & very comfortable. The Raja's castle bounded up nearly a large building of several

stories with domes at each corner. The Rajas is a young man 30 years old & recently married a wife officially, a girl only 8 years old which is now kept in his castle until old enough to assume the position of wife. This is somewhat Chinese like in custom. The girl is in the upper class or highest caste. At dusk we visited the Hair Club & most many members at being Club night.

(26) At 2 P.M. I took the Bombay or P. m. night mail to Calcutta where I arrived at 8:30 P.M. In my compartment was a young Englishman a Chaplin of a Mesopotamian regiment fighting

He had been thru the campaign from the first & said the mistakes & neglect of the medical staff was quite appalling & had accounted for much waste of life among the wounded. The heat in summer he said was intense, the 120° of being a frequent shade maximum temperature. No big game or birds were seen but antelope occurred & very rarely lions. Game birds were very common in winter ducks, geese, sand grouse, etc. He has great admiration for the bravery & fighting ability of the Turkish soldiers. He said the ~~the~~ Turks was quite fearless but cruel giving no quarter nor effecting any. The British troops had lost heavily against Turkish artillery altho they were entrenched. This chaplin was a missionary in the Calcutta

Tikari

2

His name is Thompson Hobart.
region & is quite a good natural
browsing mammals especially
well. After dinner I
attended the Empire Theatre
with Capt. Nichols whom I
had met on the Bharata Star,
coming over from Rangoon.

(27) I dined with Mr. Mead
in his rooms at top the
Whitemans Building. I
was surprised to find that
he is the manager of
Whiteways, Saillans Great Store &
has much responsibility.
Before dinner he took me
out for a run around the
country in his new Buck
car. We went south of
Calcutta on a 18 mile run
into the country just at
sunset.

(28) While staying in the hotel
lobby with Michael Dine &
the Mukaraja of Tikkana who

is a gay chap about town at present. He has hunted in Kashmir much as well as Port. East Africa & Brit. S. Africa. In India he has killed Indian rhinos, many deer & common wapiti, etc.

28 Sunday morning ^{Michael's}
I drove out to Barrackpore a station 10 miles up the Hooghly, where we expected to take tiffin. The ride out was on a well shaded broad avenue of trees with villages ~~near~~ at intervals. A large jute mill stands at the station, the hotel ^{farm} was deserted some returned to Calcutta P. D. B.

30 Spent the morning & afternoon at the Indian Museum looking at the

natural history exhibits.

Both the Director & man in charge of the mammals was out. The big game hall contains many heads of Sambar, Eld's deer, serows, buffaloes, deer, etc. All the mounted mammals are very old & much faded & badly arranged in rows.

(31) Again called at the Museum & met Mr. Gravelley, Ass. Superintendent. A young fresh looking Englishman who is curator of Insects I believe. He took me around to the library & also to the cases of mammals in the study collection.

① August

The morning was spent at the Museum library looking over the mammal literature. The library is very complete & spacious & well arranged & quiet. The Journal of the Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. is a large publication with fine colored plates like the P.Z.S. in style & quite as good.

② This morning I looked over the small mammal collection. The collection is very poor & in bad condition. The specimens are all old faded & badly labeled & with broken shells, chiefly. There is no museum

material practically.

The library or its collection, rather are quite decaying. Few visitors is given here, and
the only really modern feature of the place is
the library.

③ A soldier's dance in the Town Hall, near Govt. House occupied us in the evening. The soldiers were then in Pskoi & their ladies were chiefly Russians, very few European girls being in evidence. Some Scotch pipers rent the air with their weird bagpipes during one of the dance intervals. It was through the building cooled the dancers slightly but those who danced were

saturated by perspiration.

Dancing at this season can scarcely be said to be a pleasure.

④ Concertin, a Manchester cotton expert, & myself went to the Bijn Cinema with two Eurasian girls & enjoyed a real Indian night!

⑤ A heavy downpour of rain flooded the streets at 10 Am. At 11: it cleared & I went down to the Houghly to see the bore come up the stream as the newspaper reported a ~~today~~ high tide for today. There was no definite wave but the tide came welling up very suddenly with a rush! The tide is now ~~now~~ nearly 21 feet which is not alone

normal for the river. To
such high tides give the
Hooghly a strong current
& make difficult navigation.

⑥ The city of dreadful
night I have found a
most pleasant abode
altho there have been some
dreadful nights or rather
mornings after. The
people I have met at
the hotel have been very
friendly & have entertained
me far into the night.
John Hallon, the American
vice consul has taken me
around recently. He is a
University of Virginia man
& has served in Japan
before coming here 2 years
ago. I have been very
agreeably surprised finding
so many friendly souls
in India which does not

reputation for coldness &
snobbery. Many of the
men I have met are descended
from Officers from Mesopotamia.
One of these is
Maj. Whitmore who has
spent ~~and~~ many years
in Burma on the Salween
lumbering teak. He speaks
Shan, Burmese & many
other tribal languages.
He has also been in Upper
Assam where he has shot
Tibetan

7 Visited the Zoo again at
5 P.M. An attendant at the
Tiger house stroked some of
the tigers & leopards while
others flew at him when
he approached close to their bars.
The tame ones were like kittens -
fond of stroking. The fair-skinned
cranes danced for us as well
as the great gray ones.

⑧ This morning I visited
Mr. Armand de, director of
the Museum. He had just
returned from Paris, where
where he has been studying aquatic
fornace. He is specially interested
in mollusc. He said all the
the mammals on exhibit were
70 years old & should be replaced.
Very little new mammal
material is in the museum.
He has very few funds for
work & the staff is small
& devotes all its time to
research. There is no money
donated by wealthy Birtshers
or native princes.

⑨ It has rained most of the day.
At the hotel I met 2 Burmese
distilla company men on the
way to Shillong, a hill station
of the capital of Assam near
the Brown water at 5000 ft. altitude.

(See Murray's guide p. 400)

Near Shillong is Cherrapunji noted as the place of heaviest rainfall in the world. The annual rainfall here is 450 inches & some years it has reached 905 inches of which 366 inches fell in July alone.

Only a few miles away Shillong has 32 inches annually & the clouds strike a steep mountain side to precipitate their moisture in floods at this point as chiefly causing the heavy rainfall.

⑩ I spent the day at the museum reading in the library.

⑪ Dr. Arman Dale asked me to lunch at the museum today. He lives with 2 other naturalists in the museum compound in a fine house facing a small lake &

a garden of ornamental trees
& palms. They are all bachelors.
The geologist has returned
from nine months fighting
at the front but he looks in
good condition. Dr. Alexander
has done much systematic
work on reptiles & fishes.

He told me of a new or
undescribed genus of
lemurs he has seen &
sketch of the animal
lives in Burma or Assam
& the only specimen seen
was a pet which has
escaped without a
description ~~being~~ taken by
any naturalist.

⑫ After tiffin I took a
trip down the Houghi on
the Ferry with Consterdine to
the Botanic Gardens. We visited
the great Baouyan tree

The labelling in the garden is by scientific names only so that only a professional botanist can comprehend the names. This is a great pity as English names would inform & educate the public by scientific names only is universal in India. The people consider this simply a scheme to impress them by making the science very learned.

again but there was so
much surface water standing
near that we did not dare
wade thru it to the trunk.

I saw many fine teak
trees labelled in the garden.
They are a large erect tree
with great pale green
oval leaves a foot long by six
wide. The trunk is smooth
& yellowish in color.

There were also growing in
the garden sal or Shorea trees.
These will be chief timber.
They have rather large leaves
& a rough bark. The Bombay
Burma Trading Co are
the chief teak shippers of
Burma & all their managers
are college men. Major
Whitmore was employed on
the Salween teak cutting
by this company.

(13) The library of the N.H. Museum has been my center of interest. Calcutta has made me realize what a severe task the British have in battling with the climate & government as well as exploiting India. This place is extremely moist & ever sweating. Is no place for a white man's home. Nine months of heat & moisture & only 3 cool or bearable months give Calcutta its hell. The men here are largely bachelors by necessity because British women will not endure the climate. The married are also invariably bachelors for wives being at home with the children or in the hills.

⑯ I visited the Police
station in Salt Bazaar Rd
+ got obtained a permit
to leave Calcutta for
Hongkong. The building is
a well made specimen one
but the office arrangement
are inconvenient. While
down in the office the police
commissioners telephone
was a general telephone
while several people were
talking loudly after free
from him + of course
were drumming over the high
government outside. It can
be heard coming from as
complexion but the appearance
in no way annoyed +
this is doubtless a everyday
affair ~~track~~ in the office.

a rambling building facing
Malbrouk square.

From the Police station I

met the Secularial

to have visa for Singapore

said the files were

quiet here but the service

bad. My charge estd 2 Ru.

It having no change I said

in a 10 R. note & a boy

was sent out for change

but waited 15 minutes &

then left without the

change said it for my

return next day. Then

most becoming of fact other

building were change so

available in 2 minutes also.

The passport clerk said

only a few permits to

leave Calcutta issued

daily now & these chiefly

to foreigners. No alien held

over 50 may leave

India was on private business. All men aged 18 to 50 years must enter the Indian home defense force & all men from 40 to 30 who are physically fit must enter the Indian defense force unless physically unfit & examined by the medical board.

- ⑯ Every evening from 6 to 7 I take a walk around the Maidan usually thru the fort, then on the strand & then to the band concert at Eden gardens. A moderate walk covers one with perspiration & my clothes are soaked thru. The least exertion in this climate causes profuse sweating.
- ⑰ At my table I have often acquaintance with a red haired & lithe

who travels for a food him.

While in Assam at one of the tea plantations he told me of a tame black gibbon he met. This animal was of large size but very affectionate & tame & was allowed freedom to roam over the whole estate but it never wandered away into the forest except for a frolic or for a search of food. It ~~seems~~ occasionally stole the sugar at mess time but never bit or threatened any members of the family. Sometimes it gave its weird call note.

(18) In attempting to sell my 250 rifle I got along with the manager of Marton & Co. gun store. He told me that down in the Sunderbunds there was good tiger shooting, often the tigers were seen swimming across the

creeks. Buffalo, antelope,
bison & small deer
were also common. A
motor boat cost 100 R per
day but boats which
are very comfortable are
much less and just as
satisfactory for a foreign
shoot.

(19) McDonald took me out
in a new Heppner car
to the Zoo but the ~~so~~ engine
proved difficult to start so
we came back without stopping
there. The weather was not
rainy & at times the sun
shone. The trip around the
Mardam was delightfully
cool in a fast moving car.
The Mardam is the greatest
distillation in Calcutta &
is known to the residents
as the lungs of Calcutta
every evening from 5 to dark.

⑩ The B.I. Co put the sailing of the Teesta back to the 22nd so I have 2 more days in India. I spent the morning of the museum library where I found a fine illustrated 2 vol. edition of Marco Polo by Yule. There were illustrations of Tali-fu lake & P. gau & several route maps with modern names.

⑪ The Asiatic Society claimed my attention this morning. They have a large library the hall which is hung with modern oil paintings of Indian and Chinese subjects. I found Bill's book of 27 vols on the Budget of India on the shelf. They have a large number of current periodicals & magazines by the Asiatic Society. Library has a fine painting of Warren Hastings, full figure.

you may see the ^{keeper} keeper
walking across the meadow
or driving + on the green or
lawn & meadow ~~grass~~ ^{treasure} football games are in
progress between natives
& Europeans. At 5 P. M. we
again ~~walk~~ ^{walk} to the Zoo
with McDonald, Waller
& Harrington for an ^{hour} ~~hour~~
Sunday afternoon. There
is 1 Roy, at the garden who
exclusively visitors + allows
the European residents
to enjoy the park unobstructed
& there is a band concert at
the Tea Pavilion at dusk.
The large orange carried away
2 joint Dring telescope
umbrella + these he cleared
up before the space could
be summoned to resell them.